bankruptcy before him. He is the man to be

We congratulate Mr. HARS S. BRATTIS on

his taking official charge of cleaning the streets of this town. The work has been much

improved since Mr. Loomis began upon it, and

now we are confident it will be improved still

Jerusalem is at last to be introduced to a

of his enterprise. The cable does not tell us

whether the banker has his finger in the proj-

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Candidacy for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 .- The correspond-

expressions of good will over his candidacy.

Pennsylvania. If the full yote could be got out

in this city, the Democracy would carry the

State in next fall's election. As he talked his

Rawley, Maginnia, and Corse,

From the Springfield Republican.

Major Maginnis, who will be one of the Democratic Senators from Montana, if there are Democratic

Senators is often seen these days among his old asso-

ciates on the floor of the House. He bears a resemblance

to Gen, Corse, the Boston Postmaster, which is so strik-ing that the Major says himself that they are "as alike

Gen. Hawley apologized profusely, and, later in the day, seeing a familiar figure, marched up to it and said: "It's strange, Maginnia, that I took you for Corse."

"But I am Gen. Corse," was the reply of the here of

Aliatoona, who had just come to town on some Pest

mce business. Gen. Hawley looks several times before he ventures to

The Proposed Census Inquisition.

From the Portland Presi

There is, doubtless, as THE SUN says, no au-

hority in the Constitution for any such inquisition as is reposed, and, besides, the results of it are not likely to

be good for anything. How many men suffering from

disease know precisely what their disease is and how

many men that do know are likely to make a correct disclosure to the census taker? How many men too, are likely to set forth their exact financial coudition?

Ample Justification.

From the Post Express.

Governor Hill cannot be criticised for vetoing

measure that he believes to be repugnant to the Consti-

ution; indeed, if he did otherwise he would violate his

Men Who Cannot Speak in Public

Prom Chatter

In the history of the Felloweraft Club of

writers and artists of New York only three distinguished guests at its dinners have kept elience when toosted.

Those three are Thomas A. Edison, Thomas C. Platt,

and George W. Childs. Despite their fame and familiarity

with formal occasions, they have never found their fee

and their tongues at the same time. Mr. Platt sat cool and rock like amid the thunders of imperative urging

from the throats of all present, but Mr. Childs and Mr.

Edison blushed and shook their heads like bashful boys.

Mowing in a Snow Storm.

This is a great winter. At the time the snow yas descending in its trust winter fashion yesterday norming a man on the front lawn of the White House

grounds was calmly engaged in mowing the grass with

a lawn mower. He seemed real cheerful about it, too.

He was not perspiring and his coat was still on, but per haps he had not yet warmed up to his work.

Bam Jones Backed Ont.

FORT WORTH, March 29 .- M. A. Collins, the

From the San Antonia Times.

Dailss man who accepted sam Jones's challenge to defend dancing, arrived here yesterday and presented

himself at the tent. Jones backed out and said he

Going to Meet McGinty.

From the Chicago Matt.

Looking Backward.

From Bussell Harrison's Helena Journal

If all men were as fully equipped with fore-sight as they are with hindsight innumerable mistakes might be avoided.

Woodchuck a ta Boston.

A woodchuck parboiled and fricasseed is by

From the Boston Advertise

A Beautiful Failure.

It is reported that the beautiful Earl crema-tery at Troy is partly a failure.

No; She to a Great Success.

From the Butchenson News.

A Theory.

moon in place and prevents it from falling ?" saked

"I think it must be the beems," mid Charley, settly,

"What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the

Woman is no longer an experiment.

From the Buffalo Court

Bedlow's Island, under the mighty weight of a status and pedestal is slowly slowing into the licksands of the sea.

meant any one who was a professed Christian.

From the Washington Sta

eall anyhody Cerse or Maginuis nowadays.

meeting him one day at the Capitol, he exclaimed:

Maginnia, General

keen gray eyes brightened and snapped.

Ex-Senator Wallace Talks About

ect that is now to be carried out.

more. It is not an easy job. The expense is

in the right place. All power to his elbow!

watched and to be feared,"



FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE SUK All communications should be addressed to FRAFE.

No Democrat ever gave better advice than is contained in the passage which we quoted on Wednesday from Mr. JEFFERSON CHAND-LEF's speech in St. Louis.

the name of Democracy, free trade clubs, free wool clubs, civil service reform clubs, disfranchisement clubs, official ballot clubs, GROVER CLEVELAND clubs, or any other single-idea clubs in the broad name of Democracy.

There are two sorts of Democrats in Missouri. Our friend Major Jones of the St. Louis Republic is a pretty good type of one sort, and it seems to us that Mr. JEFFERSON CHANDLES is entitled to be considered as a sort. If he had never been heard of before, this precept would put him high among Democrate of common sense:

Form Democratic clubs, for nothing but Democratic success!

Very Instructive and Very Natural. The Board of Education declares that the charges and insinuations of School Trustee TINSDALE against Principal SOUTHERLAND and Miss Lewis of Grammar School No. 3

are altogether false and malicious. The Board goes on and denounces Mr. TIMBDALE'S conduct as "so repreheusible that no punishment, however severe, would be adequate to the offences committed by him or would compensate Miss Lewis and Mr. Southerland for the injury done them."

Such is the language of a committee of Wednesday by eighteen out of the twentyone members of the Board, two members being absent, and one, Mrs. AGNEW, having been excused from voting. Mr. TINSDALE'S | fate than being defended by the Evening Post. charge was that he had discovered Mr. SOUTHERLAND and Miss Lewis last September under circumstances implying immorality. Counter charges of immoral and disgraceful conduct against Mr. TINSDALE are fully sustained by the report, the vindication of the two teachers is pronounced complete, and they are declared to be "in every way worthy of the confidence heretofore given them by their friends and associates, by school officials, and by the public."

But it is remarkable that Mrs. Commissioner AGNEW refused to join in this exculpation. When the report was submitted to the Board of Education on Wednesday, she asked to be excused from voting on it. The inference, therefore, is plain that to her mind the vindication was not so satisfactory as it seemed to the men members of the Board. She judged Miss Lewis more harshly than they, and Mr. TINSDALE more leniently. By her silence she cast repreach on a woman whom her men colleagues defended with great indignation against her accuser. It will be remembered that Miss Dodor, when she was a School Commissioner, assumed a similar attitute toward a woman teacher charged with immorality and acquitted by men Commissioners. Evidence which men accepted as proof of entire guiltlessness, these two exemplary guardians of public education and public morals regarded as fatally defective. Men rose in chivalrous defence of feminine purity assailed by a man, but a woman stood aloof and in doubt as to her duty. She would give the man a fair show, her chivalry going out in

the other direction. This is all very instructive. It shows how much better women fare when they have men for their judges than when they are tried by women, particularly if alleged offences against morality are under consideration. The course of Mrs. AGNEW will not be likely to strengthen the desire among the women teachers for more women Commissioners. Yet there is not anywhere a woman juster and more conscientious than she.

Advantages of Labor Movements.

The various labor organizations in this eity, the Central Labor Union, the Federation of Labor, and the Knights of Labor, have, all of them, adopted resolutions at the meetings of their respective sections, prohibiting political discussions and designed to keep these organizations out of politics. Yet political agitators are to be found who desire to renew in 1890, or in any other year, the melancholy experience which the workingmen of New York met with in politics in 1886-melancholy for the workingmen themselves, but not so for the professed leaders, most of whom have since obtained fat places from the politicians they were so bitter in denouncing.

Naturally enough, there is a new crop of agitators who would like to profit by their connection with labor organizations in the same way; and at the meetings of which the public is advised, they are active in offer ing resolutions and in advocating their adoption. Prior to Governor HILL's veto of the Australian Ballot bill, these few agitators used that imposture as a pretext for drawing some of the labor unions into polities once again. But that bill has fallen fiat. They are now casting about for some new issue, without much success so far. though the experience of a good many of their predecessors in 1886 was of a kind to furnish them with encouragement.

One of the best provided for in the whole number of the 1886 labor leaders is John McMackin, who presided at the Convention held at Cooper Union on Oct. 6 of that year when HENRY GEORGE was nominated for Mayor. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Labor party, and after the nomination of HENRY GEORGE the latter turned and said: "JOHN McMACKIN, Chairman of the Convention of Organized Labor, I accept your nomination, and in grasping your hand I grasp in spirit the hand of every man in this movement. From now henceforth let us stand together." Mr. MCMACKIN moved some time since from the Eighteenth to the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, where he has purchased a house. He is employed under the Harrison Administration as a special agent in the Custom

House at \$4 per day. JOHN J. BEALIN of the Fourteenth district, who represented the Americus Club in the George movement, is now a gauger under the Republicans. JAMES E. QUINN of the Home Club is a clerk in the gauger's office at a good salary by appointment of Sceretary WINDOM. FRANK FERRELL, the colored engineer from the Eleventh Assembly district, who represented the Eccentric Engineers in the George movement, runs the elevator in the Post Office at a fair salary, and wants it raised. JEREMIAH MURPHY of the First district has a Government place under the Republicans.

Tammany Hall, the special object of the Wexzuest leader of the Bohemians in the sian accordancy than it is now. The tinder father; neither could Carryl, for he was

Tenth Assembly district for HENRY GRORGE, is now a process server in the bureau of the Corporation Attorney at a salary of \$1,200 a year. EDWARD J. Rows is custodian in the County Clerk's office at a salary of \$1,290. EDWARD FINEELSTONE, who represented the barbers in the GEORGE movement, is interpreter in the Fourth District Court at a salary of \$1,200; and Mayor GRANT last week appointed John N. Bogent, the original secretary of the United Labor party and its leader in the Eighth Assembly district, to be Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Second district. The compensation is \$1,200. He is a member of Typographical Union No. 6, associate editor of the Union Printer, and Form Democratic clubs for the success of the printers' representative in the Central the Democracy . not tariff reform clubs in Labor Union. But a better place has been secured by John Morrison, formerly superintendent of Higgins's carpet factory and Master Workman of District Assembly 126. He represented the carpet weavers and was labor leader in the Seventeenth Assembly district. He is now an inspector in the Department of Street Cleaning at a salary of \$1,500 a year. One of his active colleagues in the labor movement was MATTHEW BABB, who represented the tin and sheet fron workers, and, along representative of the other and the right | with Isaac Wood, received \$835 for use in the Central Labor Union, according to J. J. Coogan's statement published after the latter ran for Mayor in 1888. JOHN J. MCKENNA of the Third Assembly district is recording clerk in the Register's office. WALTER G. KEECH is an inspector of paving in the Department of Public Works at a salary of \$1,000; and several of the departments would have to be enlarged to make room for all the graduates from the labor party who want places.

No wonder that some other labor men still discern a chance for future advancement.

A Political Revolution in Wisconsin.

The BENNETT bill, the adoption of which has been the means of overthrowing Republican supremacy in Milwaukee, where a Democratic Mayor was elected on Tuesday, investigation, whose report was adopted on | is now admitted to be a piece of unwise legislation; and it will, very probably, be repealed. But, unwise and objectionable as it has been shown to be, it deserves a better

The last Wisconsin Legislature, which was Republican by a two-thirds majority in each of its branches, passed at its last session what is known as the BENNETT law, making education in Wisconsin compulsory, and enacting this provision beside:

"No school shall be rewarded as a school under this act, unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writ-ing arithmetic and United States history in the English language."

Upon its face this provision might seem to be fair enough, but, closely considered, it is found to embody features replete with mischief. The State of Wisconsin contains a very large foreign-born population, chiefly German, Scandinavian, and Belgian. In many of its towns German is extensively spoken; in most of the private and parochial schools German is taught.

To make education compulsory, while denying to the schools where children of German parents are instructed a legal existence as schools, means, substantially, their abolition; and if the State has the right to prescribe what language shall be taught in schools that are not maintained by the State. but supported and managed by private individuals, it must also have the right to prescribe and supervise all their other studies. Against such an invasion of private rights the citizens of Milwaukee have now protested with such vigor and effectiveness that the only thing to be done with the BENNETT law is to repeal it.

If the local authorities of New York were to direct that Latin or Greek should no longer be taught in any of our colleges; if they undertook to furnish the text books of history to be used in private schools and to interdict all others; if they assumed to interfere with the religious training of the young, either in parochial or Sunday schools, a strong expression of dissent would promptly follow. The State maintains its own schools, and there is no interference of any sort, sectarian or political, with their man agement; but the dictation of the State cannot be permitted any further than in the

schools which it supports by taxation. Penal laws for the obliteration of a language have been passed and cruelly enforced in Ireland and Poland, but they can have no place upon the statute books in this country. The people of Milwaukee gave their views upon the subject very decisively on Tuesday; and similar views, it is quite safe to say, are entertained by a majority of the voters of every populous community in the United States, where English is not ex-

clusively spoken. Naturally enough, the Evening Post utilizes the occasion to declare that "the first skirmish in this fight was fought yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the alliance of the Roman Catholic and the Lutheran Church influence with the Democratic machine, which elected its entire ticket by a large majority, although Milwaukee is usually a Republican city."

Signs of Trouble in the Balkans.

It will scarcely be regarded as a mere coincidence that no sooner is Prince Bis-MARCE'S retirement from public life definitely known than the pro-Russian party in Bervia throws off the mask and avows the purpose of provoking Austria on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other. An accredited spokesman of the Belgrade Government has been sent to St. Petersburg to request the Czar's approval of a programme which involves the annexation to Servia of Bosnia and that part of Novi Bazar now occupied by Austria, of the remnant of old Servia still retained by Turkey, and of the district ceded to Bulgaria after the short war brought to a triumphant conclusion by Prince ALEXANDER of Battenberg. That the Servians have been encouraged to press the demand for restitution on Bulgaria is in

fegred from the announcement that their agent has been recalled from Sofia. The recall of Servia's representative at Sofla in 1885 was followed by an invasion of Bulgaria which had the tacit countenance of Austria. It was, indeed, the ultimate interposition of the Vienna Government which prevented Prince ALEXANDER from dethroning King Millan and acquiring a large part of the Servian territory. Now the situation is completely changed. The pro-Russian party firmly controls the Ministry and the Parliament at Belgrade, and all of its movements are believed to be dictated by Russian emissaries. In Roumania, also, the friends of Russia are dominant, while in Bulgaria the conspiracy headed by Major Panitza came within a hair's breadth of success. According to the Bulgarian correspondents of the London newspapers, Prince FERDI-NAND'S only powerful supporter is the exregent STAMBULOFF, who has alienated so many of his old coadjutors, that, if a general election were to be held to-morrow, the partisans of Russia would return a majority of the Sobranje. On the whole, the state of labor agitators' denunciations, has had to things in the Danubian regions has never take care of several. Thus VINCENT W. been more favorable to an assertion of Rusis ready, and it would surprise no one should simply a soldier; neither could the young Servia be put forward to apply the torch. Emperor himself. "But the man I fear most of all," continued BENEDETT, "is CREET, with the ball and chain

If we are about to witness an outbreak of trouble in the Balkana, it must be that Count SHOUVALOFF, the Bussian Ambassador at Berlin, has informed the Czar's advisers that they may safely reckon on the neutrality of Germany. Prince BIBMAROK himself once said in the Reichstag that the shielding of Bulgaria was not worth the sacrifice of a single Prussian soldier, but nobody believed that he would remain an impassive spectator of a war between Austria and Russia. Faith might, on the other hand, be put in a promise of non-interference made by the Emperor WILLIAM II. to his Russian kinsman; and in the absence of such an assurance it is hard to understand the present provocative attitude of Servia. It is, indeed, reported by some of the London journals that an informal agreement exists between England, Austria, and Italy to unitedly resist Russian aggression in the Balkan peninsula; but it is very doubtful whether the British Parliament would sanction a compact of that kind entered into without its authority or knowledge. The same thing may be said of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The league between Italy, Austria, and Germany is a defensive, not an offensive alliance. It does not bind Italy, which is already in financial straits, to aid Austria in withstanding a Russian invasion of Bulgaria, which is no part of the HAPS-BURG dominions. Signor CRISPI would not find it easy to enforce such a programme on the Deputies, who are no disposed to magnify their country's interest in the Balkan region, and who are sufficiently dismayed by the recent expenditure in East Africa.

With the almost simultaneous withdrawal of Prince BISMARCE and Mr. TISZA from the public stage, the hope of solving the Eastern problem by the construction of a strong South-Slavic power under the Presidency of Austria seems to have vanished. Lord BEACONSFIELD supposed that he had laid the basis of such a power at the Berlin Congress, but the foundations are crumbling. The plan involved the retention of Constantinople by the Turk, whose extrusion is demanded in the name of civilization. The stars in their courses are fighting for the Czar. With the whole of Europe, except France, against him, he has effected a pacific revolution at Bucharest and Belgrade, and he has left Prince FERDINAND in Bulgaria dependent on the life of a single politician. The fruit which he has schemed for is now fully ripe, and there is no reason why he should not gather it this summer, provided Germany will give him a free hand. For his

was unwarranted. Mr. Scott was a practical Germany will give him a free hand. For his own sake he must do something, if he would not remain a lifelong prisoner at Gatschina. By resolving to satisfy the longing of his country for southward expansion, the Czar can gain prestige and divert the minds of his subjects from political reforms for which the Russian people are as yet unfitted.

The Fast Steamships.

Among the long-cared contingent of critics who, since the accident to the City of Paris, have raised their voices against further attempts to increase the speed of ocean steamers, the Albany Argus is not unnaturally prominent. It thinks that the mishap in question "should be a warning to steamship companies against the ocean greyhound business;" and it goes on to declare that, "when a vessel is driven each trip for nearly 3,000 miles at such a speed that, no matter how strongly she may be built, there must be a dangerous strain and wear and tear upon her machinery, such accidents as that which nearly sent the City of Paris to the bottom are liable to occur at any time."

There is no precise information at as to the real nature of the accident to the City of Paris, and no certainty that it did not come from a cause that is still an unavoidable ac-

Paris, and no certainty that it did not come from a cause that is still an unavoidable accompaniment of any steam engine. But as to the propriety of straining a machine to the extent of 10,000 horse power, about what the broken engine of the City of Parls could develop, there has been one crossing the Atlantic for nearly eight years which sometimes tries its propeller with a force of 15,000, and has never had a serious accident.

If the cranks ran the steamships and rallroads, their first act would probably be to tear up the tracks and take out the engines in order to prevent accidents; but since they don't run them we have a constant increase in our ability to make steam work for us, and, among other improvements, a steady and glorious chipping off both of the time needed to cross the ocean, and of the danger of getting into port behind time or reaching DAVY JONES'S locker shead of it.

It may not be such a great while before the Albany Argus and its kind may be recording some accident to the great 1,000 feet, 40,000 horse power, twenty-five-knot steamer of the future, with a solemn warning against such a monstrous combination of luxury, speed, and power, and an appeal to restrict the ocean liners to such comparative tubs as the now magnificent and supreme City of Paris. Yet even after such a protest, we are confident that the public who go to sea in ships, will continue to hope for better vessels still; and that the marine architects will continue the ceaseless and noble struggle to make them.

Undoubtedly a change in the existing law, so that an esteemed and respected judicial officer like Recorder SMYTH could act as District Attorney as well as magistrate, might be the means of impressing his views of official duty upon the public prosecutor. But when last a candidate for the office of District Attorney, Mr. SMYTH was defeated by a majority of some 20,000, whereas Col. Pellows was elected to the post which he now holds by a majority of 22.242.

Count BENEDETTI, the ill-starred diplomatist who in 1870 was the ambassador of France at Berlin, emerges from obscurity for the purpose of giving the Echo of Paris his views upon the retirement of BISMARCE and the effect which it may produce upon the destinies of Europe. "BISMARCK's influence." he says, "together with the geometry of his plans, must still centinue to have considerable weight in the policy of Germany. It would be too dangerous for his successors to assume immediately after his retirement the responsibility of a conflagration. For the present there is nothing to fear; but when the young Emperor, deprived of the counsel and the authority of the Chancellor, comes to find insurmountable difficulties at home, when the collapse of his religious and conomical policy is complete, the need of a diversion must fatally arrive." The real causes of BISMARCK'S retirement, he says, were the intermeddling of the Emperor with the details of the Chancellor's duties, his mania for listen ing to the college professors, whose views were always opposed to those of the Chancellor, and particularly his acceptance of formulas which were contrary to the very essence of Bis MARCE's programme, the Berlin conference being an example of them. On being asked what in his opinion was the aim of the young Emperor in organizing that conference, Count BENEDETTI said that it was not the Emperor himself that organized it; it was rather his ideology. It was the King of divine right, the chosen HOHENZOLLERN, who believed nimself inspired by GoD to deal with socialism. Who would really take BISMARCE's place was a difficult question to answer. His son could not, for he was merely the shadow of his

DEMOCRACY GREATER SHAR AND IN-DIFIDUAL

Mr. Jefferson Chandler's Stirring Spe of Abyasinia behind him and the chasm of Discussed and Criticised,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: As a reading friend of THE SUN permit me to say that I agree with you in saying that there is much in the Hon, Jefferson Chandler's speech that deserves to be read and pondered. the night editor and his nocturnal corps will

For instance, after naming certain States and speaking of the Democratic party, he says: "It must appeal to the conservative thought of those States for success. It cannot afford to throw itself at the feet of any man."

great and the allowance not sufficient; but we are confident that the new Commissioner will That is true. It is also unfortunately true vercome every difficulty. He is the right man that the Democratic party is split in two very near the centre on the tariff question. Now, he seems to assume that there exists a thoughtful majority over a thoughtless minority in the real locomotive. About fourteen years ago a Democratic party. It would seem that this thoughtless minority must count for somebanker in Paris thought there would be money in a railroad between the historic city and thing in the way of achieving success. How Jaffa on the coast. The distance is only forty can he hope for success by simply appealing to miles, and the banker was convinced that the the conservative thought of those States which freight traffic and the stream of tourists would he mentions, when it is in conflict with this enable the road to pay dividends. So he sent thoughtless minority?

out engineers to survey the route, and com-Democracy is greater than any individual." plete plans for the road were made. He was That sentiment shines like gold. unable, however, to get any concession from "Parties forming tariff reform clubs and the Sultan, and the plans, which cost him other unions, reflecting but a single idea, thousands of dollars, were the only souvenirs

ought to disband them, and in their places organize Democratic clubs." That's more gold. Let us have all Democratic clubs. Like John and Simon, at the old historic siege, they should all units to repel the enemy and then settle their own differences afterward. There should be no Democratic clubs with distin-guishing names to create dissension in the

Democratic household. Persons suffering from mental lassitude to nce between ex-Senator William A. Wallace the degree that one idea makes them noisy ought to seek seclusion in rest." Yes, sir, of Clearfield and ex-Judge Harvey of Allenthat's all right, too! And there are lots of 'em own. in which the former announces himself

as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, lent additional interest to the on both sides of the tariff question. "The further proposition that one candidate with defeat is better than another candidate presence of Mr. Wallace in the city yesterday. with success indicates low intellectual press-He spent most of the day at the Continental Hotel, where he had a number of Democratic ure." Now, I know that it is a wise man who says that, but, nevertheless, I can't believe the callers. Mr. Wallace received his friends remark to be necessarily true in all cases. I won't annoy you with the citation of any parcourteously, and seemed pleased at their many tleular case to show the infirmity of that doc-trine, because I know that the editor of THE He talked with the Philadelphians over the condition of the party in this city, and his chief concern seemed to be to have the Philadelphia Sun has a much sharper mental vision than I Democrats united. He said that Philadelphia have, and is much better able to instruct me was the battle ground for the Democracy of

than I am to instruct him. The tariff doctrines of the party are well expressed in its platform." They may be, indeed, well expressed, but they do not seem to be well enough expressed to unite the party. Somebody asked a question about William L. Scott's position. Mr. Wallace took up the If those doctrines were so expressed as to unite the party, it seems to me that they would point at once. He said there had been a great be expressed to better purpose. If the "conservative thought" is the majority and head deal published about Mr. Scott's position with reference to the Governorship that he believed of the party, and the thoughtless minority is the legs, is it well for the head to be in conflict was unwarranted. Mr. Scott was a practical man, who desired harmony in the Democratic with the legs?

Those doctrines can only be of value by the success of the party." Plain as day! "Flippant Indifference to success is extreme folly." Foreible enough to burst the ear-drums

of a deaf mute! "It must" reform "its code of principles, and have an enlightened aggressive policy of its own to carry them into execution. It must have Democrats in office to support Demo-oratic principles." This is indisputable.

Why not have all the best Democratic heads get together in convention and build a new platform on the compromise plan, and so bring all the stragglers into the lines, and then at the next Presidential election march forward to certain victory? Demogratic prin-ciples are all founded on truth and justice, and there is no good reason why they should not prevail without the wicked means that the Republicans use to sneak into office. The gross lies which they have used so long to lift themselves into office are becoming exposed. and the wheel upon which they have rode so long will eventually crush them.

Demanded by the Shaker Philosopher.

From the Albany Journal. I wish all editors would unite in one continued demand for a reissue in some form of a paper fractional currency. Every day the whole population is suffering for the want of it. Varying sums, from five to fifty cents, are all the time wanted. Please, Eccating Journal, set a ball in motion that will roll into Washing. ton and supply the demand for a paper fractional cur-

Pay doctors to keep their patients in health and not to keep them sick. In China that is the custom; when a person is sick the salary of the physician is stopped. I do not think that to be best. Usve the physician a regular paying salary. A well man can better afford to pay a physician than a sick one. Until "every man is a physician or a foot," let the doctor be your friend, and as two twins " Gen. Hawley is one of his friends, and give him a good living, so that he can afford to keep you and yours in good health.

"Why, how are you, Corse" When did you come in?"
The Major drew himself up and said: "My name is With a good doctor and a genuine priest all sickness of soul and body should be taken away from the people. Physical infirmities should be sought for and not be found: moral and spiritual sine there should be none. Repeal all doctor laws and Sunday laws, and let the dear people-the sovereign people-kill o and body in freedom.

The Mormon Exedus from Utah, From the Chicago Trib

C. S. Nichols, editor of the Salt Lake Times, thinks the Mormons are gradually descring Utah, and that before long there will be only a few of them left in the Territors. Mr. Nichols is at the Tremont.

"The Mormons who want to practise polygamy," he said last evening, " will all be out of our Ter fore long. They get away so quietly that we don't miss them. One syndicate has bought an immense fract of land in the State of Chihushua, Mexico, and thither they go. Two years ago the Normons defeated us at the polls by 550 votes. This year we beat them by about 800. In the two years our vote was increased by only I believe that some 2,000 Mormon families have left Utah within the last two years. They found that the Edmunds law would eventually stop the practice of polygamy, and as they are bound to that faith they will practise it. If prohibited in Utah they will go where there is no restraint upon them."

Mr. Evarts's Latin Corrected.

From the Albany Times. In the Congressional Record Senator Evarts's peach on the Biair bill ended with the line: "Cassibus hae nulits, mullo dele delus tet." and Latinists were greatly puzzled to make out what it meant. In a new and reparate edition of the same

speech the line is altered thus:
" cussibus him nullis, nullo delebilis aeva." This is intelligible, but it is an incorrect quotation, after all. The original phrase is to be found in the seventh book of Martial's Epigrams, No. 83 (er in some editions No. 84), Ad Librum .

"Caribus hie multis, multis delebilis annis Vinet, Apelleum cum morietur opus." Literally, this means: "Here it will live, indestructible dents or lapse of years, when the work of Apelles shall be no more;" or in a metrical version

Which neither change nor pow'r of time can rase By'n when Apelles's works they shall deface." Not Qualified to Judge. From the Minneapolis Journal

A case came up in the court over which Indge Brill presides in St Paul in which a big colored woman was a witness. She testified that she had whipped her little boy very severely, and as she went on with the story of the exceedingly stiff beating about had administered, the Judge's clear brow grew darker, and he interrupted her to ask if it had been necessary to chastise the boy so severely. The colored lady looked astonished at the question. Gazing intentiat the Court, she inquired

ter boy !" "No, no," said the Judge, hastily. "Then, Jeage, 782 don't know nuffin about de case

Mr. Gladstone Says He to Scotch From the Philadelphia Ledger.

James D. Law of Camden. N. J., whose Scottish verse has several times appeared in the Ledger, has received from Mr. Gladstone a letter, in which the G. O. M. thus shows that he is " unco Scotch "I was born in Liverpool. My father and moths and all my forbears, were Scotch exclusively. "Your faithful and obds.

"W. E. GLADSTORK."

Boston Stris Won't Elde a la Clethespin From the Boston Herald.

Riss Jenness's proposition to ride horseback has fashion does not seem to meet with any alarming inthusiasm among our fair equatrians.

A Suggestion.

"That is a spirited battle scene of yours. What do you call it !" "The Charge."

"You wants to paint a companion piece showing these follows dead on the field and mark in "Puid."

A MISTAKE ABOUT MURAT MALESMAN.

In Spite of All Temptations Me Remains on Ohio Man and He Controls His Paper. It isn't true after all that Murat Halstead is to become a New Yorker. He is here now. and he comes whenever he can get a chance, but he has by no means shaken the dust of Ohlo from his feet. Neither is it true that the inner sanctum of the Commercial-Gasette office will know him no more. It is only true that

> trusted to younger hands.
> "For thirty years," said Mr. Halstead yesterday to a reporter of The Sun, "I have been on duty regularly until about 3 o'clock in the morning, and I feel that this detail of night duty can just as well be surrondered to younger hands as efficient as mine. The changes which are to be made in the Commercial-Gazette office are all of my suggestion, and whatever is done will be perfectly amicable between Mr. Smith and mysoif and between the other stockholders and myself. The annual meeting will not be held until the 15th, and I control a majority of the stock.
>
> "We got through with our Ohio campaign in

see less of him hereafter, and that the de-

talls of issuing each day's paper will be in-

We got through with our Ohio campaign in November, and 1830 is an off year in politics, especially as to me, in Ohio, Coincident with this comes the fact that I recognize it as desirable to make some changes in the office. The first step is to strengthen the Board of Directors. The only change as respects myself is that I desire that the Board shall take a larger part a more scrive and authoritative part, in the management of the business."

The business end of the paper, do you mean?

is that I desire that the Board shall take a larger part a more active and authoritative part, in the management of the business."

"The Business end of the paper, do you mean?"

"Precisely. As for the editorial management; it will be, as it always has been, a straight Republican paper. The story in the World telegraphed from Cincinnati, that the business men of the city are excited against me because I have been abusing the Southern people, is as unirue as it could be. On the contrary, since the election of President Harrison. I have gone to the election of President Harrison. I have gone to the extreme as a Republican in favor of all possible conciliation of the Southern people consistent with common justice. I wrote a series of articles immediately after the election of President Harrison that those whose attention was called to them styled the 'golden bridge articles.' I was anxious to make the existence of a Republican Administration and a Republican Congress a basis of peacemaking with the Southern people. If I offended anybody by that course it certainly was not the people of the South or any business men of Cincinnati, but it was the more radical Republicans. I was careful on the occasion of the death of Mr. Jefferson Davis to treat with respect the ausceptibilities of the Southern people regarding him. I didn't think it would do any good to exasperate them. I have gone so far as to advocate the abolition of the Fifteenth Amendment, thinking the North and South might agree on the abrogation of that amendment and fall back on the Fourteenth. I have been the advocate, and any the advocate, and any the advocate, and any the advocate, of very liberal appropriations by the national Government for Southern improvements—rivers, harbors, and Post Offices. I would go very far in that direction, if I had the management of things, for the help of that people, and I have had a great many reasons for believing that this course of mine since the election of President Harrison. It is were wisely utilized, would put an

THE BENDER SYSTEM OF PROPULSION. Successful Trial of the Four-bladed Paddle Wheels at Newark.

A successful trial of the new Bender propeller wheels was made at Newark yesterday on the thirty-foot naphtha launch Advance owned by the American Marine and Canal Propeller Company. The boat has four-bladed paddle wheels, situated in drums at each side of the keel, and the buckets or blades extend only slightly beyond the hull. They are four inches by twelve inches, and the drums in which they revolve are only eighteen inches in diameter. Yet these diminutive paddles propelled the boat yesterday against wind and tide over a mile course, laid out by Congressman Lehibach, and the time for the mile was 6 minutes and 7 seconds. The boat ran at a rate of over nine miles an hour with scarcely any swell or disturbance of the water. The wheels revolved at the rate of 250 turns a minute and were operated by independent engines. When one wheel was run forward and the other backward the boat was turned on its own centre.

Fresident A. D. Markley and Secretary Samuel Fatterson of the company were on board, together with several Newarkers, and they all expressed their delight with the success of the trial. The company now intends to bring the Advance to this city and to equip a large seasoing vessel with the new wheels. The Bender system has been exhibited by a working model in the capitol at Washington, and has since attracted considerable attention. The inventor designed it for canal use, but soon found that its field of usefulness was much wider. inches by twelve inches, and the drums in

Pat Collins Talks Sense. From the Springfield Republican

Boston, March 29.-P. A. Collins, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in answer to a question if he held Governor Hill responsible for the loss of New York's electoral vote for Claveland, re-plied emphatically that he did not. He talked freely of Claveland and Hill. Of the ex-President he holds exactly the same views as in 1888. But Mr. Cellins thinks the ex-President sometimes deficient in tact. He be-fleves Governor Hill to be an exceedingly able politician. "I should say that Governor Hill was a consummate ass," said Mr. Colling, "if he was a party to any deal to sell out Fresident Cleveland. It is a matter of history that on the stump in '88 he laid great stress on the necessity of reslecting President Cleveland. 'The Democracy can better afford to lose the Governorsh of New York than the Presidency, he said repeatedly. He followed exactly the wishes of the National Com mittee in every respect. In private conversation with him since the election he has shown great regret at ou national defeat. So far as Governor Hill's concerned, he had every reason to wish for Cleveland's reclection. In 1882 the path would be clear for Hill so far as Cleveland was concerned, for the unwritten law limits the occupancy of the Presidential chair to eight

Gen, Butler's Forthcoming Lively Book. From the Boston Journal. New York, March 28.—It looks as if Gen. Ben.

Butler's forthcoming book is to be a series of explosives, and it is not unlikely that the book will prove one of the nost decided literary bombahells ever published.
In speaking of his book to a friend a few days ago. Gen, Butler said, "Young man, I mean to die fighting, and from his subsequent conversation it seems as if this had been his watchword in writing the book. One of the most explosive chapters in the work will treat of Andrew Johnson, wherein some startling facts will be disclosed in connection with Mr. Lincoln a assassination Should the facts in this one chapter be at all of a con-vincing character—as they are promised—they are sufnciently important to sell hundreds and thousands of poples of the book, and attract world-wide attention The work will be especially complete in data, covering the last twenty five years, as Gen. But er has preserved copies of every letter of importance which he has rereived and written during that period. The book wil se published next autumn, and it is to consist of two dumes, to be sold on the subscription plan.

She Had 'Em.

"What were your husband's last words?" "He hadn't any," sobbed the widow. "I was with

The Fatal Gift of Beauty. "The fatal gift of beauty-what is it?" and Smithers, "Welt, I give it up unless—un—unless it's the Christmas present your wife gives you and you

have to pay for. He Was Unjustly Accused.

Employer (violently)-I am told that you are great liar, sir: that it is impossible for you to speak he truth. Is that so !

Employee (humbly)—I am afraid it is sir. Employer (radiantly)—titve me your hand, you have been maligned. You can speak the truth.

One of the most important books ever pub-

lished upon questions of decorative art is the illus-trated catalogue of the immense collection belonging o M. Spitzer in Paris. Ap elaborate account of this soliection, written by Mr. Theodore Child, and printed come time ago in our columns, has made a large number of our readers acquainted with the extent and character of this extraordinary assemblage of artistic objects. The catalogue will consist of six large vol-nmes, illustrated with every description of engraving calculated to convey an artistic and accurate idea of the different departments. The work is published by M. Emile Levy in Paris, and is circulated in this country by M. J. W. Souten. We commend it to the lovers of art as a production of extraordinary interest and beauty sad great permanent veine.

LETTERS WORTH READING

Are Unstakable Ships Possible

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Enough is known at this writing to show that the City of Paris escaped aftont from a grave disaster, and that she came hato port with several compartments full of water. This proves incontestably to some that the system treet is an insurance against the perits of the sea, and that a ship so constructed is unsinkable. It seems that the final or actual test of the value of compartments is yet to be proven. That the City of Paris is now alloat a due to two things, principally: Her enormous size, which enabled her to carry a dead load of thousands of due to two things, principally, the which enabled her to carry a dead load of thousands of tons of water, and the good weather which prevailed during and after the accidents. The breakdown of the distributed her her because the state of the distributed and state and the comparatively when the city of Paris was laboring in a seaway, as well as when she was on an even keel in comparatively smooth water Suppose the same accident which has happened had taken place in bad weather. That the 2,450 tons of water which found its way into the comparative that the comparative that the comparative few times, where would the tily of Paris he now the would have turned turile in a very short time. No longitudinal hulknead that a slip could carry ran with stand the impact of a quarter of the tons. The contributed has a stand the impact of a quarter of the tons. The contribute head on the tily of Paris was broken through for the actually saved the ship by keeping her on an even keel, as to whether an unshakahis ahip can be constructed, that is a difficult question to solve. Absolute reliance cannot be placed upon bulkheads for the unexpected always happens, and prevedents are wanting to enable naval constructors to see exactly, what to provide against. The tily of Paris represented the most advanced thought and embodied the latest improvements in may all architecture; yet, that do the elements aided her she would now be another mystery of the see.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: way to meet the increased demand for accommodation in our public schools in the cities of New Tork and Brooklyn is to use the buildings we now have to their fullest capacity. Instead of the present system of using the buildings for five or six hours a day they of using the buildings for five or six hours a day they should be occupied at least thise hours, from 8 to 12 o'clock exclusively for young children of the primary gradies; from 12:30 to 5:30 for older children of the grammar gradies. Hather than have one child kept from school because there is not sufficient room these ments should be extended even later. This arrangement of school botter is merely one of detail; it can be changed so as to meet the views of parents and teach ers; the exsential point is that by a redistribution of achoel hours the present accommodations can be doubted, and that too, without additional cost and without waiting for new buildings to be exceed.

Thowas M. McCara

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : How does It happen that in broad daylight yesterday I was hit in the head with a rock and my scalp laid open? A police-man stood sixty feet away. He saw no one throw it. I man stoodskity feet awar. He saw no one thraw it. I saked several standing by, and they saw up one throw it. All this in Mott street, which I was taking in as one of the alleged sights of this town. Am I justified in shooting the policeman or will the law uphold me in slinging few of the toughs who stood around? Please tell me on what general principle the animals which hold forth in Mott atreet are allowed to live? If they ever have another chance to stone me they wont be see numerous as they are.

Manca St.

Bans Bancock of Cheyenne, Wye.

MARCH 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: I don's know that you will publish this note, but I appeal to the sympathetic heart of the editor of THE BOX, which chines for all, to help me get a loving affectionate wife I am poor, but honorable, with no stain on my shield. If there is a young lady in the United States who would like to unite herself to me until death doth us part, I shall be happy to hear from her. If any philaptiropic lady of fortune carrest to perform a noble sacrifice by brightening the life of one who longs for a good faithful wife to comfort him, let her come to my assistance.

Walter Fairfal.

Curious About Bridges.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take the liberty of addressing this letter to Tax Sun, as I have niways found it an efficient and faithful guardian of the copie's rights. I saw in Tuz Sus this morning that the sub-committee

of the Honse Committee on Rivers and Harbors is here inspecting the work on the Harlem River. Before the Inspecting the work on the Harlem River. Before the work of converting the Harlem into a ship canal proceeds any further, would it not be well to ask what means of crossing that canal we are going to have. Will it be by means of drawbridges, as at present! If so, the people of the district across the river, and especially those who have to come down town every day, might as well gather up their traps and move, for with salew transit and bridges continually on the draw their pattence has aiready been well night exhausted.

Many serious and well-founded objections might also be raised against tunnels. So, what is to be done? This is a question of vital importance, not only to the people across the Harlem, but to the whole of New York city. Will This Sux kindly raise its voice on behalf of the people?

Foreign Notes of Meal Interest,

The influenza is epidemic in India.

The centennial of the Swiss Confederation is to be clebrated next year. Rester peremonies are to be celebrated in Rome this year with more pomp than has been usual since 1870.

The influenza visited Greenland last May in an epi-

Camic form, before it had been heard of by the rest of An English solicitor prints upon the back of his susiness card a portrait of himself with the words

"My Advocate," beneath it. Italy has constructed several strong military fortresses in Abyssinia, with a view of occupying her an-nexed territory permanently. Two monuments to Mazzini are to be inaugurated this

year in Italy, one in Genoa, his birthplace, and the other in Rome, his burial place, on the Janiculum Hill. A bear, supposed to have escaped from a menageria, has become such a pest about Aber Meuntain in Wales that the farmers have organized a party to run it down. iceland fishermen now carry oil regularly as a means of smoothing the waves and enabling them to continue at work in weather in which heretofore their boats

gould not have lived The total population of Greenland at the end of 1866 was 10,291. There had been 162 deaths during the previous year, of which 31 had been by drewning from the pative cances and 10 by other accidents.

No less than seventeen Roman citizens offered to ride Suffalo Bill's Indian-American horses during his exhibition at Rome; only one was allowed the privilege and he succeeded, but, to his disgust the bet for which he rode was not paid him.

The foreign press association in Paris has been broken

up through internal dissensions, and the principal correspondents have resigned their membership among others those of Germany, Belgium, and England, whe constituted its leading apirits. A French company is pushing a scheme for ptercing

the Faucilies by a tunnel, which would shorten the dis-tance between Paris and Geneva by six hours. The Swiss Government is against it because both outlets of the tunnel would be in French territory.

The population of Iceland diminished 2 400 between 1885 and 1888, being at the close of the latter year 68,22 The decline is due to emigration to America. The native fishermen complain that their business is being rained by the English fishing steamers

A thief stole forty-six large Parmesan cheeses of the best brand, valued at \$600, from a merchant in Parma. Upon being pursued he managed to escape capture, but, though out of danger, remorse at having lost his previous good reputation caused him to commit suicide two days after the robbery.

The circulation of counterfelt money in Italy was never so enormous and general as at the present time; the authorities are kept constantly on the track of new manufacturers of it, though an immense number of counterfeiters have been successfully lodged in the galleys at hard labor for life.
Sixty five Cardinals have died since the present Pope

became the head of the Church, and the Sacred College is now composed almost suttrely of new men. Only sixteen of the present Cardinals were there under the late Pope, and one of these is seriously ill, while several others are over no years of age

Two women were elected to the Connell of Middlesez county, England, but the Council Chairman declared that they could neither be admitted nor excluded, because the law was mute on the gentler sex, and as solutions. ting the point the two women took seats of their own accord in the Council chamber.

An Italian soldier who was bathing in an African

river was bitten on his knee by a crocodile, and died from the bite a few days after. He had been cautioned against entering the atream on account of the large number of the animals it contained, but defaulty replied: "Oh, crocodiles are nothing but a bugaboo to

scare children."
Schiller's "William Tell" was recently performed for the hundredth time at the Vienna Burg Theatre Enthusiasts desiring to make sure of their seats began to gather at the entrance to the theatre as early as 10 o clock in the morning. The cast included all the most famous singers in Austria, many consenting to accept small parts in order to add to the perfection of the pre-

duction. The opera was first given in Vienna in 1827.

A devoted couple, husband and wife, committed sui-cide recently at ht. Etienne, in France, because the husband was attacked with a fatal malaly. They took the usual suicidal precautions to stop up all the chinks and crevices before starting up the carbonicgas, but only the husband got a sufficient dose to take him off.

and his wife was resuscitated. On recovering heraelf fully she remarked that she felt as though she had just waked up from a deep and long sieep. The Frince of Wales is one of nine men who are compalled on certain occasions to wear the uniform of the Admiral of the fleet. Five of these are over seventy three over eighty, and one is about to enter upon his hun-dredth year so that they manage to escape the duty more than the Prime does. This is the uniform The

full dress coat has a white collar edged with three quarter inch gold lace, outs trimmed in one place with lace an inch and three quarters, and in another place with lace one inch wide, while above each ouf there are four rows of lace, each five eighths of an inch broad. The skirts and flaps of the cost are also gorgeonaly em-broidered. There are numerous buttons, and the blue foundation of the whole is lined with white kerseymers. On the aboulderstare epapiettes with heavily embroidered straps. The trousers have guid lace one inch and three-quarters wide down the seams. The cocked hat is covered with lace, and has tassels of builton. The sword knot, a symphony in gold and blue, is 23 inches long. The aword best is covered with oak issues and scerms embroidered in gold. The weight of the uniform, without aword, is about swelve pounds.